

INSURED WARRANTY SYSTEM AND METHOD

[0001]

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an insured warranty system and a method, by which a client can borrow money with a sense of security and enjoy full warranty which was conventionally unavailable, while a financial institution can save costs on collection operations and avert loans to become nonperforming (to become bad loans).

[0002]

2. Description of the Related Art

15 The Japanese economy has continued to expand by virtue of borrowing low-interest capitals from financial institutions. However, due to the collapse of economic bubbles in recent years, banks, consumer credits and other financial institutions are unable to solve a significant problem of the write-off of bad loans and tend to become reluctant to lend money to clients, such as individuals and companies (a credit crunch). Consequently, the unemployment rate exceeded 5% of the employment population and the number of jobless workers exceeded three millions in recent years. When collection

of bad loans is forced through under such circumstance,
there are threats of a further increase of the number of
bankrupted companies and an increase of the number of
individuals to be fired and unemployed because of
5 restructuring.

[0003]

Under the circumstances, encouragement of borrowing
funds from financial institutions is desired in order to
prevent companies from going bankrupt and prevent
10 individuals from being fired.

[0004]

Conventionally, when a consumer (client) gets a
loan from a financial institution, the consumer
himself/herself takes out an insurance policy by paying
15 insurance premiums or asks a guaranty institution for
guaranty by paying guarantee charges. Alternately, the
financial institution gets the consumer covered by damage
insurance by paying insurance premiums without an
application by the consumer himself/herself.

20 [0005]

However, even if being covered by a life insurance,
nothing is secured in the case of becoming unable to work
for a certain period, for example, due to a traffic
accident or unemployment. On the other hand, when covered
25 by damage insurance, the insurance can be obtained to a

certain extent in the case of becoming unable to work due to this kind of reason, however, in the case hospital stay by a traffic accident or unemployment becomes long, it became no longer possible to cover by the insurance in 5 many cases.

[0006]

Also, conventional guarantee by guaranty companies have short guarantee period, so that the consumers cannot be fully secured.

10 [0007]

Furthermore, in the case of voluntary bankruptcy, nothing is secured.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

15 [0008]

An object of the present invention is to provide an insured warranty system and a method, by which a consumer (client) can borrow money with a sense of security and enjoy full warranty, and a financial institution can save 20 costs on a collection operation and avert loans to become nonperforming (to become bad loans).

[0009]

(1) To attain the above object, according to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided 25 an insured warranty system for performing processing by

using a computer, wherein a part or all of insurance premiums paid to a guaranty institution by a client who got a loan from a financial institution is paid to a nonlife insurance institution by said guaranty institution as insurance money; when said client becomes unable to work during a first period, a monthly repayment amount by the client to the financial institution during the period of being unable to work is paid by said nonlife insurance institution as insurance money in accordance with a period obtained by subtracting an exceptional period from the actual period of being unable to work; and when said client are unable to work for more than upper limit months of said first period, said guaranty institution pays as guarantee a remaining repayment amount until the end of the period of being unable to work after exceeding the upper limit months of said first period, besides said payments by the nonlife insurance institution.

[0010]

According to a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided an insured warranty system for performing processing by using a computer, wherein a part or all of mutual aid premiums paid to a mutual aid institution by a client who got a loan from a financial institution is paid to a guaranty institution as

guarantee and to a nonlife insurance institution as insurance money by said mutual aid institution; when said client becomes unable to work during a first period, a monthly repayment amount by the client to the financial 5 institution during the period of being unable to work is paid by said nonlife insurance institution as insurance money in accordance with a period obtained by subtracting an exceptional period from the actual period of being unable to work; and when said client is unable to work 10 for more than upper limit months of said first period, said guaranty institution pays as guarantee a remaining repayment amount until the end of the period of being unable to work after exceeding the upper limit months of said first period, besides said payments by the nonlife 15 insurance institution.

[0011]

According to a third aspect of the present invention, there is provided an insured warranty system for performing processing by using a computer, wherein a 20 part or all of mutual aid premiums paid to a mutual aid institution by a client who got a loan from a financial institution is paid to an insurance institution by said mutual aid institution; and during a first period, when said client (i) goes into voluntary bankruptcy, a 25 remaining principal amount by the client to the financial

institution after that is paid by said insurance institution in a range of up to a limit amount set in advance (that is, a limit amount of security. It will be the same below.); (ii) dies, and when the limit amount is 5 not more than a remaining principal amount as a result of comparing the remaining principal amount by the client to the financial institution with the limit amount set in advance, the limit amount is paid by said insurance institution, while when the limit amount exceeds the 10 remaining principal amount, the limit amount and a balance obtained by subtracting the remaining principal amount from the limit amount are paid by said insurance institution; and (iii) gets hospitalized or encounters a disaster on house, an amount of one month of monthly 15 repayment by the client to the financial institution is paid by said insurance institution.

[0012]

In the third aspect, the number of the insurance institutions to which the mutual aid institution pays a 20 part or all of the mutual aid premiums, and it may be one institution or two or more institutions. In the invention according to the third aspect, a fourth aspect below is preferable.

[0013]

25 According to a fourth aspect of the present

invention, insured warranty system for performing processing by using a computer, wherein a part or all of mutual aid premiums paid to a mutual aid institution by a client who got a loan from a financial institution is
5 paid to two nonlife insurance institutions and one life insurance institution by said mutual aid institution; and during a first period, when said client (i) goes into voluntary bankruptcy, a remaining principal amount by the client to the financial institution after that is paid by
10 one or both of said two nonlife insurance institutions in a range of up to a amount set in advance; (ii-1) dies of injury, and when the limit amount is not more than a remaining principal amount as a result of comparing the remaining principal amount by the client to the financial
15 institution with the limit amount set in advance, the limit amount is paid by one or both of said two nonlife insurance institutions, while when the limit amount exceeds the remaining principal amount, the limit amount and a balance obtained by subtracting the remaining
principal amount from the limit amount are paid by one or
20 both of said two nonlife insurance institutions; (ii-2) dies of sickness, and when the limit amount is not more than a remaining principal amount as a result of comparing the remaining principal amount by the client to
25 the financial institution with the limit amount set in

advance, the limit amount is paid by said life insurance institutions, while when the limit amount exceeds the remaining principal amount, the limit amount and a balance obtained by subtracting the remaining principal 5 amount from the limit amount are paid by said life insurance institutions; and (iii) gets hospitalized or encounters a disaster on house, an amount of one month of monthly repayment by the client to the financial institution is paid by one or both of said two nonlife 10 insurance institutions.

[0014]

(2) To attain the above object, according to the first aspect of the present invention, there is provided an insured warranty method for performing processing by 15 using a computer, including the step that a part or all of insurance premiums paid to a guaranty institution by a client who got a loan from a financial institution is paid to a nonlife insurance institution by said guaranty institution as insurance money; and the step that when 20 said client becomes unable to work during a first period, a monthly repayment amount by the client to the financial institution during the period of being unable to work is paid by said nonlife insurance institution as insurance money in accordance with a period obtained by subtracting 25 an exceptional period from the actual period of being

unable to work; and when said client is unable to work
for more than upper limit months of said first period,
said guaranty institution pays as guarantee a remaining
repayment amount until the end of the period of being
5 unable to work after exceeding the upper limit months of
said first period, besides said payments by the nonlife
insurance institution.

[0015]

According to the second aspect of the present
10 invention, there is provided an insured warranty method
for performing processing by using a computer, including
the step that a part or all of mutual aid premiums paid
to a mutual aid institution by a client who got a loan
from a financial institution is paid to a guaranty
15 institution as guarantee and to a nonlife insurance
institution as insurance money by said mutual aid
institution; and the step that when said client becomes
unable to work during a first period, a monthly repayment
amount by the client to the financial institution during
20 the period of being unable to work is paid by said
nonlife insurance institution as insurance money in
accordance with a period obtained by subtracting an
exceptional period from the actual period of being unable
to work; and when said client is unable to work for more
25 than upper limit months of said first period, said

guaranty institution pays as guarantee a remaining repayment amount until the end of the period of being unable to work after exceeding the upper limit months of said first period, besides said payments by the nonlife 5 insurance institution.

[0016]

[0017]

According to the third aspect of the present invention, there is provided an insured warranty method 10 for performing processing by using a computer, including: the step that a part or all of mutual aid premiums paid to a mutual aid institution by a client who got a loan from a financial institution is paid to an insurance institution by said mutual aid institution; and the step 15 that, during a first period, when said client (i) goes into voluntary bankruptcy, a remaining principal amount by the client to the financial institution after that is paid by said insurance institution in a range up to a limit amount set in advance; (ii) dies, and when the 20 limit amount is not more than a remaining principal amount as a result of comparing the remaining principal amount by the client to the financial institution with the limit amount set in advance, the limit amount is paid by said insurance institution, while when the limit 25 amount exceeds the remaining principal amount, the limit

amount and a balance obtained by subtracting the remaining principal amount from the limit amount are paid by said insurance institution; and (iii) gets hospitalized or encounters a disaster on house, an amount 5 of one month of monthly repayment by the client to the financial institution is paid by said insurance institution.

[0018]

In the invention according to the third aspect, the 10 invention of a fourth aspect described below is preferable.

[0019]

According to a fourth aspect of the present invention, there is provided an insured warranty method 15 for performing processing by using a computer, including: the step that a part or all of mutual aid premiums paid to a mutual aid institution by a client who got a loan from a financial institution is paid to two nonlife insurance institutions and one life insurance institution 20 by said mutual aid institution; and the step that, during a first period, when said client (i) goes into voluntary bankruptcy, a remaining principal amount by the client to the financial institution after that is paid by one or both of said two nonlife insurance institutions in a 25 range of up to an amount set in advance; (ii-1) die of

injury, and when the limit amount is not more than a remaining principal amount as a result of comparing the remaining principal amount by the client to the financial institution with the limit amount set in advance, the 5 limit amount is paid by said one or both of said two nonlife insurance institutions, while when the limit amount exceeds the remaining principal amount, the limit amount and a balance obtained by subtracting the remaining principal amount from the limit amount are paid 10 by one or both of said two nonlife insurance institutions; (ii-2) die of sickness, and when the limit amount is not more than a remaining principal amount as a result of comparing the remaining principal amount by the client to the financial institution with the limit amount 15 set in advance, the limit amount is paid by said life insurance institutions, while when the limit amount exceeds the remaining principal amount, the limit amount and a balance obtained by subtracting the remaining principal amount from the limit amount are paid by said 20 life insurance institutions; and (iii) gets hospitalized or encounters a disaster on house, an amount of one month of monthly repayment by the client to the financial institution is paid by said one or both of said two nonlife insurance institutions.

[0020]

(3) In the present invention, "becoming unable to work" includes the case that a person having a regular job (a business person) loses the job, the case that a 5 person not having a regular job but having a place of work to go to (a self-employed person, a part-time jobber, a person having a side job (a housewife, a student), etc.) loses the place of work, and the case that a person having a regular job or a person not having a 10 regular job but having a place of work to go to becomes unable to work by being hospitalized due to a sick or injury, etc.

[0021]

In the present invention, "going into voluntary 15 bankruptcy" means a client who is in multiple debts and unable to repay files a petition of bankruptcy himself/herself and is declared bankrupt. It does not matter whether he or she applies for discharge of bankruptcy to be discharged (write off the debts) after 20 the declaration. Cause of "death" includes being injured by an outsider and becoming sick, etc. Cause of "being hospitalized" includes being injured by an outsider, etc. "a disaster on house" means the case that a client's residence is completely destroyed, partially destroyed 25 due to fire, windstorm or flood or damaged by being

flooded above floor level.

[0022]

In the present invention, "accident" includes physical injuries, such as normal wounds, moreover, 5 physical injuries and mental damages caused by a perpetrator, for example, a stalking behavior.

[0023]

(4) In the present invention, in the unemployment security applied to the case where a person having a 10 regular job or a place of work to go to loses his job or the place of work (preferably, the case a person having a regular job loses the job), the above first period is not particularly limited, but is preferably more than one month and not more than seven months after payment of 15 guarantee charges or mutual aid premiums is made by the client. Also, an upper limit of an amount to be paid as insurance money by the nonlife insurance institution is not particularly limited, but is preferably an amount of six months of monthly repayments by the client to the 20 financial institution.

[0024]

In the present invention, an income security applicable to the case where a person who closed a financing agreement with a financial institution, that is, 25 a person to be guaranteed (having a regular job or a

place of work to go to) by the guaranty institution gets hospitalized due to sickness or injury and becomes unable to work, the first period is not particularly limited but is preferably more than 7 days and not more than 372 (12 months plus 7 days) after payment of the guarantee charges or mutual aid premiums is made by the client. In this case, the exceptional period is preferably 7 days. Also, the upper limit amount to be paid as insurance money by the nonlife insurance institution is preferably 10 an amount of 12 months of the monthly repayments by the client to the financial institution.

[0025]

(5) In the present invention, in (i) the voluntary bankruptcy security applicable to the case of voluntary bankruptcy, (ii) the accident and death security applicable to the case of for example death of injury, (iii) the sickness and death security applicable to the case of for example death of sickness, (iv) the accident and hospitalization security applicable to the case of 20 for example being hospitalized by an accident, (v) the stalker and other hospitalization security applicable to the case of for example being hospitalized by an accident, such as stalking, and (vi) the house disaster security applicable to the case of encountering a disaster on 25 house, the first period is not particularly limited, but

is preferably a period up to 12 months after payment of mutual aid premiums is made by the client. In this case, the exceptional period in the case that the client goes into voluntary bankruptcy is not particularly limited but 5 is preferably 45 days, and the exceptional period in the case that the client dies, gets hospitalized or encounters a disaster on house is preferably zero.

[0026]

(6) In the invention according to the first and
10 second aspects, the guaranty institution and the nonlife insurance institution may be configured as one institution. Also, the guaranty institution and the nonlife insurance institution may be made up with a plurality of institutions, such as subsidiary guaranty
15 institutions and subsidiary nonlife insurance institutions, sub- subsidiary guaranty institutions and sub-subsidiary nonlife insurance institutions.

[0027]

In the invention according to the third aspect, the
20 insurance institution may be configured by a plurality of insurance institutions. In the invention according to the third aspect, "the insurance institution" includes life insurance institutions other than nonlife insurance institutions, which may be domestic and overseas
25 institutions. An insurance institution composed of two

nonlife insurance institutions and one life insurance institution is the invention of the fourth aspect. In the invention according to the third and fourth aspects, an insurance institution may include subsidiary insurance institutions and sub-subsidiary insurance institutions, etc.

[0028]

In the present invention, a "client" includes companies and corporations other than normal individuals.

10 A "financial institution" includes banks, consumer credits and credit loan companies, etc.

[0029]

Operation and Effect of the Invention

According to an insured warranty method using an insured warranty system according to the present invention, advantages below are brought to clients.

Borrowing with a sense of security becomes possible. Borrowing becomes easier without credit crunch. A mortgage and guarantor are unnecessary, so that there is no need to trouble other person, and there is no needless anxiety and hassle. There is no collection by a financial institution or a debt collection company. Warranty continues until complete payment in some cases. Borrowing with a sense of security becomes possible, and it becomes secured against a contingency. Fringe benefits other than

warranty and insurance for members can be promoted by using a mutual aid institution.

[0030]

Financial institutions can obtain advantages below.

- 5 Expenses on collection operations can be reduced, it is possible to prevent loans from becoming nonperforming, investment and fundraising can be facilitated, and a healthy composition of finances can be attained. When borrowing by financial institutions is revitalized, a
- 10 purchasing power of consumers (including clients) improves and the economy is stimulated.

[0031]

- Namely, according to the present invention, consumers (clients) can borrow with a sense of security and receive full insurance, while financial institutions can reduce expenses on collection operations and prevent loans from becoming nonperforming (becoming bad loans).
- 15

[0032]

- An insured warranty system and the method of the present invention can be applied to a variety of loans for specific purposes, such as housing loans, and personal free loans other than just fundraising of individuals and companies, etc.
- 20

[0033]

FIG. 1 is a view of the overall configuration of an insured warranty system according to an embodiment of the present invention;

5 FIG. 2 is a flowchart for explaining an example of an insured warranty method using the system shown in FIG. 1;

10 FIG. 3 is a block diagram of an example of an insured warranty method using the system shown in FIG. 1;
10 FIG. 4 is a view of the overall configuration of an insured warranty system according to another embodiment of the present invention;

15 FIG. 5 is a flowchart for explaining an example of an insured warranty method using the system shown in FIG. 4;
15 4;

FIG. 6 is a block diagram of an example of an insured warranty method using the system shown in FIG. 4;
20 FIG. 7 is a view of the overall configuration of an insured warranty system according to another embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 8 is a flowchart for explaining an example of an insured warranty method using the system shown in FIG. 7; and

25 FIG. 9 is a block diagram of an example of an insured warranty method using the system shown in FIG. 7.

Here,

2, 2a, 2b...insured warranty system

3...client

4...financial company (financial institution)

5 5...mutual aid institution

6...guaranty company (guaranty institution)

8...nonlife insurance company (insurance institution)

8a...first nonlife insurance company (insurance institution)

10 8b...second nonlife insurance company (insurance institution)

9...life insurance company (insurance institution)

40...financial company side terminal

15 50...mutual aid institution side terminal

60...guaranty company side terminal

80...nonlife insurance company side terminal

81...first nonlife insurance company side terminal

82...second nonlife insurance company side terminal

20 90...life insurance company side terminal

N1...communication network

40a, 50a, 60a, 80a, 81a, 82a, 90a...communication interface

40b, 50b, 60b, 80b, 81b, 82b, 90b...computer

25 40c, 50c, 60c, 80c, 81c, 82c, 90c...memory

40d, 50d, 60d, 80d, 81d, 82d, 90d...printer.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[0034]

5 Below, the present invention will be explained based on embodiments shown in drawings.

First Embodiment

In the present embodiment, an insured warranty method using an insured warranty system 2 shown in FIG. 1
10 and FIG. 3 will be explained as an example.

[0035]

The overall configuration of an insured warranty system 2 will be explained first.

[0036]

15 In the present embodiment, the case where a guaranty institution and a nonlife insurance institution are made up by separate institutions and each of the institutions does not have any subsidiary institutions nor sub-subsidiary institutions, and that the case of
20 unemployment security to be applied when a person having a regular job (business person) loses the job will be explained.

[0037]

As shown in FIG. 1 and FIG. 3, the insured warranty system 2 according to the present embodiment is

established by a financial company (financial institution) 4 asked to lend money (make a loan) by a client 3, a guaranty company (guaranty institution) 6 and a nonlife insurance company (nonlife insurance institution) 8, by which the client 3 can borrow with a sense of security and receive full security against a contingency.

[0038]

The insured warranty system 2 comprises a financial company side terminal 40 installed in the financial company, a guaranty company side terminal 60 installed in the guaranty company 6 and a nonlife insurance company side terminal 80 installed in the nonlife insurance company 8, and the respective terminals 40, 60 and 80 are connected to one another to be able to communicate via a communication network N1.

[0039]

The respective terminals 40, 60 and 80 are provided with communication interfaces (I/F) 40a, 60a and 80a, computers 40b, 60b and 80b, memories 40c, 60c and 80c and printers 40d, 60d and 80d.

[0040]

The communication I/F 40a, 60a and 80a are for performing interface processing involving information communication via the communication network N1 between an

own terminal and other terminals.

[0041]

The computers 40b, 60b and 80b includes an operation input portion able to be operated by a user for 5 performing processing of receiving information transmitted from other terminals via the respective communication I/F 40a, 60a and 80a and processing of transmitting information to other terminals via the respective communication I/F 40a, 60a and 80a. The 10 computers 40b, 60b and 80b are not limited to a desktop type installed indoor and may be a portable notebook type.

[0042]

The memories 40c, 60c and 80c are for storing a program and data required by processing in the respective 15 computers 40b, 60b and 80b in advance and storing processing contents and processing results of the respective computers 40b, 60b and 80b (for example, various information T, T1 and invoices) in accordance with need.

20 [0043]

The printers 40d, 60d and 80d are for printing and outputting the processing contents and processing results of the respective computers 40b, 60b and 80b in accordance with need.

25 [0044]

IDs, passwords and other various information of the respective companies (the respective terminals 40, 60 and 80) are stored in the respective memories 40c, 60c and 80c in the respective terminals 40, 60 and 80,
5 respectively, and the respective computers 40b, 60b and 80b are made to work with the corresponding communication I/F 40a, 60a and 80a.

[0045]

Note that the configuration shown in FIG. 1 is just
10 to facilitate understanding of the present invention, and a connection form between the respective terminals 40, 60 and 80 and the communication network N1 is not limited to what shown in FIG. 1. Also, a communication means between the respective terminals 40, 60 and 80 is not
15 particularly limited and may be a telephone line, an exclusive line, a radio wave, an optical networking or a combination of them.

[0046]

Next, an insured warranty method using this insured
20 warranty system 2 will be explained.

[0047]

As shown in FIG. 1 to FIG. 3, the client 3 applies for a predetermined amount of loan (borrowing funds) to the financial company 4 first (step S1).

25

[0048]

The financial company 4 asked to lend money judges whether it is appropriate to make that amount of loan for the client 3, for example, by using the computer 40b. This judgment may be made by a simple examination to an 5 extent of, for example, whether the amount is appropriate for the annual income of the client 3 or not. Conventionally, the financial company 4 becomes concerned whether or not the client 3 pays back steadily and often becomes reluctant to borrow. However, in the present 10 invention, as will be explained later on, repayment is fully secured by insurance money by the nonlife insurance company 8 and guarantee by the guaranty company 6, so that the financial company 4 can lend a predetermined amount of money to the client 3 with a safe conscience by 15 a relatively simple examination.

[0049]

Then, when judged that lending is appropriate, the financial company 4 implements the loan to the client 3 (step S2). Implementation of the loan can be made by a 20 bank transfer, etc. At the same time, various information T of the client 3 (for example, name, address, contact information, amount of loan, monthly payment, etc.) is sent to the guaranty company 6, for example, via the computer 40b (step S3).

The client 3 who got the loan from the financial company 4 applies guaranty to the guaranty company 6 (guaranty commission) (step S4). The application of the guaranty may be made, for example, by filling up 5 predetermined items on a predetermined paper given by the guaranty company 6 in advance and filing the same with an identification (for example, a driver's license, a health insurance card, a passport, a certificate of residence, etc.) to the guaranty company 6.

10 [0051]

The guaranty company 6 being applied for the guaranty receives the various information T of the client 3, for example, by the computer 60b sent from the financial company 4 via the communication network N1, and 15 when the information T matches with the client 3 who actually filed guaranty commission, it is judged whether a repayment amount by the client 3 to the financial company 4 is appropriate or not. This judgment is made totally by suitably combining a variety of examinations, 20 such as an examination on the workplace (for example, the workplace of the client 3 is listed or not, etc.), an examination on years of employment in the workplace, an examination on years of residence at the current home, an examination on residence classifications (for example, 25 the current home is a home of his/her own or a leased

house, etc.), an examination on a health insurance card
(a general social insurance or a national health
insurance, etc.), an examination on an annual income of
the client 3, an examination on the number and amount of
5 loans the client 3 has, and an examination on a marital
status, sex, age, family makeup of the client 3, etc.
Note that the guaranty limit is not particularly limited
but may be, for example, up to 500 thousands yen or 10%
or so of the annual income as general rules. As the
10 result, when the guaranty company 6 judges it is
appropriate to guarantee the client 3, it decides to
guarantee the client 3, and notifies the client 3 of that
and to pay a predetermined amount of insurance premium
(step S5). The amount of the insurance premium is not
15 particularly limited and may be, for example, 5% or so of
the loan amount that the client 3 received from the
financial company 4. After that, when the insurance
premium is paid by the client 3 to the guaranty company 6,
conclusion of the guaranty commission agreement is
20 completed (step S6).

[0052]

The guaranty company 6 that concluded the guaranty
commission contract with the client 3 creates information
T1 by performing processing in accordance with need on
25 the various information T of the client 3 sent from the

financial company 4, sends the information T1 to the nonlife insurance company 8, for example, via the computer 60b, and pays a part or all (for example, uniformly several thousands yen or so) of insurance premium paid by the client 3 to the nonlife insurance company 8 as insurance premiums (step S7). In the present embodiment, a part or all of the insurance premiums paid by the client 3 to the guaranty company 6 is used for the payment to the nonlife insurance company 8 as insurance premiums in this way. As a result, full guaranty can be obtained even in the case that the client 3 encounters a contingency and becomes unable to pay back thereafter.

Payments of the insurance premiums to the nonlife insurance company 8 may be made through a bank transfer or by transfer processing via the computer 60b.

[0053]

The nonlife insurance company 8 receives, for example, by the computer 80b the information T1 of the client 3 sent from the guaranty company 6 via the communication network N1 and confirms reception of the insurance premiums from the guaranty company 6, for example, by the computer 80b. In the present embodiment, since an all-inclusive contract is concluded between the guaranty company 6 and the nonlife guaranty company 8, conclusion of the insurance commission contract for the

client 3 is completed at the time the insurance premium is paid by the guaranty company to the nonlife insurance company 8.

[0054]

5 In the case the client 3 becomes unable to work and unable to pay back during the time after one month but not more than 7 months from the payment of the insurance premium by the client 3 (the first period), the financial company 4 demands to the guaranty company 6 to guarantee 10 the amount of repayment to the financing company 4 by the client 3 (step S8). This demand is made, for example, via the computer 40b.

[0055]

Note that various reasons (that is, applicable
15 conditions of insurance) may be considered for the fact that the client 3 becomes unable to work during the time after one month but not more than 7 months from payment of the insurance premium by the client 3, but when it falls under any of the cases, for example, when the
20 client 3 is unable to work due to involuntary unemployment caused by bankrupt or closedown of a workplace of the client 3 or due to sick or injury for more than two months, etc., it may be treated as what satisfies the applicable condition of the insurance.

25 [0056]

The guaranty company 6 receives, for example, by
the computer 60b an invoice T2 sent from the financing
company 4 via the communication network N1 and notifies
the client 3 of that (step S9). Then, the client 3
5 demands to the nonlife insurance company 8 to pay the
insurance money to the client 3 or to the financing
company 4 (step S10). The demand by the client 3 to the
nonlife insurance company 8 is made, for example, through
a telephone line, etc. Note that the guaranty company 6
10 may demands to the nonlife insurance company 8 to pay the
insurance money to the client 3 or to the financing
company 4 without notifying the client 3 of that.

[0057]

The nonlife insurance company 8 that received the
15 demand investigates if necessary or promptly pays a
predetermined amount of insurance money to the client 3
or to the financing company 4 (step S11).

[0058]

The insurance amount to be paid by the nonlife
20 insurance company 8 is the monthly repayment amount (the
principal plus interest), but the payment period of the
insurance money is six months at most. Namely, when the
client 3 becomes unable to work during the time after one
month and not more than 7 months from the payment of the
25 insurance premiums by the client 3, the monthly payments

that the client 3 has to pay back to the financing company 4 during the period of being unable to work are paid as the insurance money in accordance with the period obtained by subtracting one month of exceptional period 5 from an actual period of being unable to work and up to six months.

[0059]

When paying the insurance money to the client 3, it may be made, for example, by a bank transfer. When paying 10 to the financing company 4, it may be made also by a bank transfer, etc. or the insurance money may be paid by transfer processing through the computer 80b.

[0060]

When insurance money is paid from the nonlife 15 insurance company 8 to the client 3, the client 3 can devote the insurance money to the repayment to the financial company 4 (step 12). On the other hand, when the insurance money is paid from the nonlife insurance company 8 to the financial company 4, the financial 20 company 4 confirms the payment, for example, by the computer 40b and deems it as a payment from the client 3.

[0061]

On the other hand, in the case the client 3 becomes 25 to be unable to work for more than seven months after the payment of the insurance premiums by the client 3 and

unable to pay back during that period, the financial company 4 demands to the guaranty company 6 to guarantee the repayment amount by the client 3 to the financial company 4 (step S13). This demand is made, for example, 5 by the computer 40b.

[0062]

Note that various reasons (that is, applicable conditions of insurance) may be considered for the fact that the client 3 becomes unable to work for more than 7 10 months from the payment of the insurance premiums by the client 3, but when it falls under any of the cases, for example, when the client 3 is dead, the client 3 is damaged by being used a phony bank account, the client 3 is arrested, the client 3 escapes, an outsider intervenes 15 the client 3, the client 3 is excessively in debt or crushed by debt, and the client 3 defaults, etc., it may be treated as what satisfies the applicable conditions of the insurance.

[0063]

20 The guaranty company 6 receives, for example, by the computer 60b an invoice T3 sent from the financial company 4 via the communication network N1 and, after investigation if necessary, or promptly pays as guarantee the remaining repayment amount after seven months until 25 the end of the period of being unable to work to the

client 3 or to the financing company 4 for subrogated performance (step S14).

[0064]

The guarantee paid by the guaranty company 6 is
5 preferably the entire remaining repayment amount
(remaining principal plus interest), but it may be a
total of the remaining principal and a late payment
charge (interest) of a predetermined period (for example,
120 days at most).

10 [0065]

When the guarantee is paid to the client 3, it is
made, for example, by a transfer to a bank account, etc.
When paying to the financial company 4, it may be also
made by a bank transfer or the payment of the guarantee
15 to the financial company 4 may be made by transfer
processing by the computer 60b.

[0066]

When the guarantee is paid from the guaranty
company 6 to the client 3, the client 3 can devote the
20 guarantee to the repayment to the financial company 4
(step S15). On the other hand, when the guarantee is paid
from the guaranty company 6 to the financial company 4,
the financial company 4 confirms the payment, for example,
25 by the computer 40b and deems it as a payment from the
client 3.

[0067]

The insured warranty method using the system 2 as above will be furthermore specifically explained. First, the case where Mr. A (the client 3) borrowed 400,000 yen from the financial company 4 by 20 installments of 20,000 yen monthly, encountered a traffic accident after finishing payments for 5 times, got hospitalized for three months, and returned to work will be explained as an example. In this case, one month from the occurrence of the accident is an exceptional period and insurance is not applied by the nonlife insurance company 8.

Accordingly, Mr. A can receive payments for the remaining two months as the insurance money from the nonlife insurance company 8 and devote it to the repayment to the financial company 4.

[0068]

Next, the case where Mr. B (the client 3) borrowed 400,000 yen from the financial company 4 by 20 installments of 20,000 yen monthly, became unemployed after finishing payments for 5 times, and unable to get a job up to now for two years will be explained as an example. In this case, after the one month of exceptional period, Mr. B can receive six months of repayment amount from the nonlife insurance company 8 as the insurance money and, furthermore, the remaining principal in the

remaining payment amount and interests up to 120 days from the guarantee company 6 as guarantee. Mr. B can devote the insurance money from the nonlife insurance company 8 and the guarantee from the guaranty company 6 5 to the repayment to the financial company 4. When assuming that the interest is 1500 yen per month, the guarantee for six months becomes 129,000 yen. The guaranty company 6 pays Mr. B an amount of eight months of remaining principal 160,000 yen and interests 6,000 10 yen for 120 days. Mr. B pays only the remaining interests of 6,000 for four months.

[0069]

According to the insured warranty using the system 2 according to the present embodiment, the client 3 15 obtains advantages below. Borrowing with a sense of security becomes possible. Borrowing becomes easier without credit crunch. A mortgage and guarantor are unnecessary, so that there is no need to trouble other person, and there is no needless anxiety and hassle. The 20 loan is not collected by the financial company 4 or a debt collection company. Warranty continues until complete payment in some cases. Borrowing with a sense of security becomes possible and it becomes secured against a contingency.

25 [0070]

Financial company 4 can obtain advantages below.

Expenses on collection operations can be reduced, it is possible to prevent loans from becoming nonperforming, investment and fundraising can be facilitated, and a 5 healthy composition of finances can be attained. When lending by financial institutions is revitalized, a purchasing power of consumers (including the client 3) improves and the economy is stimulated.

[0071]

10 Second Embodiment

An insured warranty system 2a according to the present embodiment is a modified example of the insured warranty system 2 shown in FIG. 1 to FIG. 3, and different only in the point that a mutual aid institution 15 5 is provided between the financing company 4 and the guaranty company 6 and the nonlife insurance company 8 as shown in FIG. 4 to FIG. 6. In the explanation below, common portions with those in the first embodiment are given the same reference numbers in the drawings, 20 explanations on the common portions will be omitted, and only different points will be explained in detail.

[0072]

As shown in FIG. 4 to FIG. 6, the insured warranty system 2a comprises a mutual aid institution side 25 terminal 50 installed in the mutual aid institution 5

other than a financial company side terminal 40, a guaranty company side terminal 60 and a nonlife insurance company side terminal 80, and the respective terminals 40, 50 60 and 80 are connected able to communicate to one another via a communication network N1. The mutual aid institution side terminal 50 comprises a communication interface (I/F) 50a, a computer 50b, a memory 50c and a printer 50d.

[0073]

10 Next, an insured warranty method using the insured warranty system 2a will be explained.

[0074]

As shown in FIG. 4 to FIG. 6, the financial company 4 being applied with a certain amount of loan (make a loan) by the client 3 judges whether it is appropriate to make that amount of loan for the client 3, for example, by using the computer 40b, and when judged that lending is appropriate, the financial company 4 implements the loan to the client 3 (steps S1 and S2). At the same time, 20 various information T of the client 3 is sent to the mutual aid institution 5, for example, via the computer 40b (step S31).

[0075]

The client 3 who got the loan from the financial 25 company 4 applies guaranty to the mutual aid institution

5 (guaranty commission) (step S41). The application of
the guaranty may be made, for example, by filling up
predetermined items on a predetermined paper given by the
mutual aid institution 5 in advance and filing the same
5 with an identification card to the mutual aid institution
5.

[0076]

The mutual aid institution 5 being applied for the
guaranty receives the various information T of the client
10 3, for example, by the computer 50b sent from the
financial company 4 via the communication network N1, and
when the information T matches with the client 3 who
actually filed the guaranty commission, it is judged
whether a repayment amount by the client 3 to the
15 financial company 4 is appropriate or not.

[0077]

As the result, when the mutual aid institution 5
judges it is appropriate to guarantee the client 3, it
decides to guarantee the client 3 and notifies the client
20 3 of that and to pay a predetermined amount of mutual aid
premiums (step S51). After that, when the mutual aid
premium is paid by the client 3 to the mutual aid
institution 5, conclusion of the guaranty commission
agreement is completed (step S61).

The mutual aid institution 5 that concluded the guaranty commission contract with the client 3 creates information T1 by performing processing in accordance with need on the various information T of the client 3 sent from the financial company 4, sends the information T1 to the guaranty company 6 and the nonlife insurance company 8, for example, via the computer 50b, and pays a part or all of mutual aid premiums paid by the client 3 to the guaranty company 6 as guaranty premiums and to the nonlife insurance company 8 as insurance premiums (step S71). In the present embodiment, a part or the entire mutual aid premium paid by the client 3 to the mutual aid institution 5 is used for the payment to the guaranty company 6 as guaranty premium and to the nonlife insurance company 8 as insurance premium in this way. As a result, full guaranty can be obtained even in the case that the client 3 encounters a contingency and becomes unable to pay back thereafter. Payments of the guaranty premiums to the guaranty company 6 and the insurance premiums to the nonlife insurance company 8 may be made through a bank transfer or by transfer processing via the computer 60b.

[0079]

The guaranty company 6 receives, for example, by the computer 60b the information T1 of the client 3 sent

from the mutual aid institution 5 via the communication network N1 and confirms reception of the guaranty premiums from the mutual aid institution 5, for example, by the computer 60b.

5 [0080]

The nonlife insurance company 8 receives, for example, by the computer 80b the information T1 of the client 3 sent from the mutual aid institution 5 via the communication network N1 and confirms reception of the 10 insurance premiums from the mutual aid institution 5, for example, by the computer 80b.

[0081]

In the case the client 3 becomes unable to work and unable to pay back during the time after one month but 15 not more than 7 months from the payment of the mutual aid premiums by the client 3 (the first period), the financial company 4 demands to the mutual aid institution 5 to guarantee the amount of repayment to the financing company 4 by the client 3 (step S81). This demand is made, 20 for example, via the computer 40b.

[0082]

The mutual aid institution 5 receives, for example, by the computer 50b an invoice T2 sent from the financial company 4 via the communication network N1, notifies to 25 the nonlife insurance company 8 of that (step S91) and

demands to pay the insurance money to the client 3 or the financial company 4 (step S101).

[0083]

The nonlife insurance company 8 that received the
5 demand investigates in accordance with need or promptly
pays a predetermined amount of insurance money to the
client 3 or the financial company 4 (step S11).

[0084]

The insurance amount to be paid by the nonlife
10 insurance company 8 is the monthly repayment amount (the
principal plus interest), but the payment period of the
insurance money is six months at most. Namely, when the
client 3 becomes unable to work during the time after one
month but not more than seven months from the payment of
15 the mutual aid premium by the client 3, the monthly
repayments that the client 3 has to pay back to the
financing company 4 during the period of being unable to
work are paid as the insurance money in accordance with a
period obtained by subtracting one month of exceptional
20 period from an actual period of being unable to work and
up to six months.

[0085]

When paying the insurance money to the client 3, it
may be made, for example, by a bank transfer. When paying
25 to the financing company 4, it may be made by a bank

transfer, etc. or the insurance money may be paid by transfer processing through the computer 80b.

[0086]

When insurance money is paid from the nonlife
5 insurance company 8 to the client 3, the client 3 can
devote the insurance money to the repayments to the
financial company 4 (step 12). On the other hand, when
the insurance money is paid from the nonlife insurance
company 8 to the financial company 4, the financial
10 company 4 confirms the payment, for example, by the
computer 40b and deems it as a payment from the client 3.

[0087]

On the other hand, in the case the client 3 becomes
to be unable to work for more than seven months after the
15 payment of the mutual aid premiums by the client 3 and
unable to pay back during that period, the financial
company 4 demands to the mutual aid institution 5 to
guarantee the repayment amount by the client 3 to the
financial company 4 (step S131). This demand is made, for
20 example, by the computer 40b.

[0088]

The mutual aid institution 5 receives, for example,
by the computer 50b an invoice T3 sent from the financial
company 4 via the communication network N1, notifies to
25 the guaranty company 6 of that (step S132), and demands

to the guaranty company 6 to pay the remaining repayment amount after seven months until the end of the period of being able to work to the client 3 or to the financial company 4 as the guarantee (step S133).

5 [0089]

The guaranty company 6 that received the demand investigates in accordance with need or promptly pays a predetermined amount of guarantee to the client 3 or to the financial company 4 (step S14).

10 [0090]

The guarantee amount to be paid by the guaranty company 6 is preferably all of the remaining repayment amount, but it may be a total of the remaining principal and a late payment charge (interest) of a predetermined period (for example, 120 days at most).

15 [0091]

When the guarantee is paid to the client 3, it is made, for example, by a transfer to a bank account, etc. When paying to the financial company 4, it may be made by 20 a bank transfer or the payment of the guarantee to the financial company 4 may be also made by transfer processing by the computer 60b.

25 [0092]

When the guarantee is paid from the guaranty company 6 to the client 3, the client 3 can devote the

guarantee to the repayment to the financial company 4
5 (step S15). On the other hand, when the guarantee is paid
from the guaranty company 6 to the financial company 4,
the financial company 4 can confirm the payment, for
example, by the computer 40b and deems it as a payment
from the client 3.

[0093]

The same effects as in the above first embodiment
can be obtained also by the insured warranty method using
10 the system 2a according to the present embodiment as
above, and there are advantages that an increase of
bankrupts can be suppressed, and a variety of privileges
and services for an object of cultural and economical
improvements can be realized as a part of fringe benefits
15 by taking advantage of scale merits of the members based
on the mutual aid spirit.

[0094]

Third Embodiment

The insured warranty system 2b according to the
20 present embodiment is a modified example of the insured
warranty system 2a shown in FIG. 4 to FIG. 6 and is
different in the point that the guaranty company 6 is not
provided but two nonlife insurance companies 8a and 8b
and one life insurance company 9 are provided as shown in
25 FIG. 7 to FIG. 9. In the explanation below, the common

portions as those in the first and second embodiments are given the same reference numbers in the drawings, explanations on the common portions will be omitted and only different points will be explained in detail.

5 [0095]

As shown in FIG. 7 to FIG. 9, the insured warranty system 2b comprises a first nonlife insurance company side terminal 81 installed in the first nonlife insurance company 8a, a second nonlife insurance side terminal 82 installed in the second nonlife insurance company 8b and a life insurance company side terminal 90 installed in the life insurance company 9 other than a financial company side terminal 40 and a mutual aid institution side terminal 50, and the respective terminals 40, 50, 81, 82 and 90 are connected to be able to communicate to one another via a communication network N1.

The first nonlife insurance company side terminal 81 comprises a communication interface (I/F) 81a, a computer 81b, a memory 81c and a printer 81d. The second 20 nonlife insurance company 82 comprises a communication interface (I/F) 82a, a computer 82b, a memory 82c and a printer 82d. The life insurance company side terminal 90 comprises a communication interface (I/F) 90a, a computer 90b, a memory 90c and a printer 90d.

25 [0096]

Next, an insured warranty method using this insured warranty system 2b will be explained.

[0097]

As shown in FIG. 7 to FIG. 9, the financial company 4 being applied with a certain amount of loan (make a loan) by the client 3 judges whether it is appropriate to make that amount of loan for the client 3, for example, by using the computer 40b, and when judged that lending is appropriate, the financial company 4 implements the loan to the client 3 (steps S1 and S2). At the same time, various information T of the client 3 is sent to the mutual aid institution 5, for example, via the computer 40b (step S31).

[0098]

The client 3 who got the loan from the financial company 4 applies guaranty to the mutual aid institution 5 (guaranty commission) (step S41). The application of the guaranty may be made, for example, by filling up predetermined items on a predetermined paper given by the mutual aid institution 5 in advance and filing the same with an identification card to the mutual aid institution 5.

[0099]

The mutual aid institution 5 being applied for the guaranty receives the various information T of the client

3, for example, by the computer 50b sent from the financial company 4 via the communication network N1. Then, whether the received information T matches with the client 3 who actually filed the guaranty commission is 5 judged. When the information T and the client 3 are matched, it is judged whether it is appropriate or not to guarantee the principal of the repayment amount by the client 3 to the financial company 4. When the mutual aid institution 5 judges it is appropriate to guarantee the 10 client 3 as the result, guaranty for the client 3 is decided and notified to the client 3, and the client is notified to pay a predetermined amount of mutual aid premiums (step S51). Then, when the mutual aid premium is paid by the client 3 to the mutual aid institution 5, 15 conclusion of the guarantee commission contract is completed (step S61).

[0100]

The mutual aid institution 5 that concluded the guaranty commission contract with the client 3 creates 20 information T1 by performing processing in accordance with need on the information T of the client 3 sent from the financial company 4, sends the information T1 to the first nonlife insurance company 8a, second nonlife insurance company 8b and the life insurance company 9, 25 for example, via the computer 50b, and pays a part or all

of mutual aid premiums paid by the client 3 to the first nonlife company 8a as insurance premiums, to the second nonlife insurance company 8b as reinsurance premiums, and to the life insurance company 9 as insurance premiums
5 (step S72). In the present embodiment, a part or all of the mutual aid premiums paid by the client 3 to the mutual aid institution 5 is used for the payment to the two nonlife insurance companies 8a and 8b as insurance premiums and reinsurance premiums and to one life insurance company 9 as insurance premiums in this way. As a result, full guaranty can be obtained even in the case that the client 3 goes bankrupt, dies, gets hospitalized, or encounters a disaster on house. Payments of the insurance premium and reinsurance premium to the nonlife
10 insurance companies 8a, 8b and the life insurance company 9 may be made through a bank transfer or by transfer
15 processing via the computer 50b.

[0101]

The first nonlife insurance company 8a, the second
20 nonlife insurance company 8b and the life insurance company 9 receive, for example, by the computers 81b, 82 and 90b the information T1 of the client 3 sent from the mutual aid institution 5 via the communication network N1 and confirms reception of the insurance premiums and
25 reinsurance premium from the mutual aid institution 5,

for example, by the computers 81b, 82b and 90b.

[0102]

Then, during the first period (the period from the payment of the mutual aid premiums by the client 3 to the 5 mutual aid institution 5 to twelve months in the present embodiment),

[0103]

when falling into (1) the case the client 3 goes bankrupt or dies by an accident or (2) the case the 10 client 3 dies from sickness, the financial company 4 demands the mutual aid company 5 to guarantee the remaining principal amount in the remaining repayment by the client 3 to the financial company 4 (step S200). This demand is made, for example, through the computer 40b.

15 [0104]

The mutual aid company 5 that received the demand receives, for example, by the computer 50b an invoice T2 sent from the financial company 4 via the communication network N1. Then, it is confirmed to make a distinction 20 whether the reason of becoming unable to repay by the client 3 to the financial company 4 is caused by (1-1) voluntary bankruptcy or (1-2) death of injury. When the result is:

[0105]

25 The Case of Voluntary Bankruptcy

(1-1) In the case where the reason the client 3 becomes unable to repay to the financial company 4 is caused by voluntary bankruptcy of the client 3, the first nonlife insurance company (an overseas reinsurance company in the present invention) 8a is notified of that and demanded to pay the insurance money for the financial company 4 (step S201a).

The first nonlife insurance company 8a that received the demand investigates in accordance with need or promptly pays a predetermined amount of insurance money for the financial company 4 to the mutual aid institution 5 (step S202a). The insurance amount paid by the first nonlife insurance company 8a in this case is only the remaining principal amount in the remaining repayment amount by the client 3 to the financial company 4 after the voluntary bankruptcy of the client 3. Note that the insurance amount to be paid may be in a range up to a limit amount set in advance. For example, when the remaining principal amount is 200,000 yen and the limit is 300,000 yen, a payment of 200,000 yen is sufficient. When the remaining principal amount is 500,000 and the limit is 300,000, a payment of 300,000 yen is sufficient. Note that calculation of the insurance amount to be paid is assumed to be reckoned from the day after, for example, 25 45 days of exceptional period after payment of the mutual

aid premiums by the client 3 to the mutual aid institution.

[0106]

The Case of Death of Injury

5 (1-2) In the case where the reason the client 3 becomes unable to repay to the financial company 4 is caused by death of injury, the mutual aid institution 5 that received the above demand from the financial company 4 compares the remaining principal amount in the
10 10 remaining repayment amount by the client 3 to the financial company 4 after the death of the client 3 with the limit amount set in advance, and makes a distinction between (1-2-1) the case where the limit amount is not more than the remaining principal amount (limit amount > remaining principal amount) and (1-2-2) the case where the limit amount exceeds the remaining principal amount (limit amount < remaining principal amount).

[0107]

20 (1-2-1) In the case that the limit amount is not more than the remaining principal amount (limit amount < remaining principal amount), the mutual aid institution 5 notifies to the first nonlife insurance company 8a and demands to pay the insurance money to the financial company 4 (step S201b).

25 The first nonlife insurance company 8a that

received the demand investigates in accordance with need or promptly pays a predetermined amount of insurance money for the financial company 4 to the mutual aid institution 5 (step S202b). The insurance amount to be paid by the first nonlife insurance company 8a in this case is assumed to be the above limit amount. For example, when the remaining principal amount is 500,000 yen and the limit is 300,000 yen, it is sufficient to pay 300,000 yen. Note that calculation of the insurance amount to be paid is assumed to be reckoned from the day after the payment of the mutual aid premiums by the client 3 to the mutual aid institution (that is, the exceptional period is zero).

[0108]

15 (1-2-2) When the limit amount exceeds the remaining principal amount (limit amount > remaining principal amount), the mutual aid institution 5 notifies to the first nonlife insurance company 8a and demands to pay the insurance money for the financial company 4 and solatium for the bereaved of the client 3 (step S201c).

The first nonlife insurance company 8a that received the demand investigates in accordance with need or promptly pays a predetermined insurance money for the financial company 4 and the solatium to the mutual aid institution 5 (step S202c). The insurance amount to be

paid by the first nonlife insurance company 8a is the entire remaining principal amount in the remaining repayment amount by the client 3 to the financial company 4 after the death of the client 3. Calculation of the 5 insurance amount to be paid by the first nonlife insurance company 8a is assumed to be reckoned from the day after the payment of the mutual aid premiums by the client 3 to the mutual aid institution (that is, the exceptional period is zero). The amount of the solatium 10 to be paid by the first nonlife insurance company 8a is a balance of the limit amount and the remaining principal amount. For example, when the remaining principal amount is 300,000 yen and the limit amount is 500,000, the first nonlife insurance company 8a pays 300,000 as the 15 insurance money and 200,000 as the solatium.

[0109]

The Case of Death of Sickness

(2) In the case where the reason the client 3 becomes unable to repay to the financial company 4 is 20 death of sickness of the client 3, the mutual aid institution 5 that received the above demand from the financial company 4 compares the remaining principal amount in the remaining repayment amount by the client 3 to the financial company 4 after the death of the client 25 3 with the limit amount, and makes a distinction between

(2-1) the case that the limit amount is not more than the remaining principal amount (limit amount < remaining principal amount) and (2-2) the case that the limit amount exceeds the remaining principal amount (limit amount > remaining principal amount).

[0110]

(2-1) When the limit amount is not more than the remaining principal amount (limit amount < remaining principal amount), the mutual aid institution 5 notifies 10 to the life insurance company (a domestic life insurance company in the present embodiment) 9 and demands to pay the insurance money for the financial company 4 (step S203a).

The life insurance company 9 that received the 15 demand investigates in accordance with need or promptly pays a predetermined amount for the financial company 4 to the mutual aid institution 5 (step S204a). The insurance amount to be paid by the life insurance company 9 is assumed to be the above limit amount. For example, 20 when the remaining principal amount is 500,000 yen and the limit is 300,000 yen, it is sufficient to pay 300,000. Note that calculation of the insurance amount is assumed 25 to be reckoned from the day after the payment of the mutual aid premiums by the client 3 to the mutual aid institution (that is, the exceptional period is zero).

[0111]

(2-2) When the limit amount exceeds the remaining principal amount (limit amount > remaining principal amount), the mutual aid institution 5 notifies to the 5 life insurance company 9 of that and demands to pay the insurance money for the financial company 4 and the solatium for the bereaved of the client 3 (step S203a).

The life insurance company 9 that received the demand investigates in accordance with need or promptly 10 pays a predetermined amount of insurance money for the financial company 4 and the solatium to the mutual aid institution 5 (step S204b). The insurance amount to be paid by the life insurance company 9 in this case is the entire remaining principal amount in the remaining 15 repayment amount by the client 3 to the financial company 4 after the death of the client 3. Calculation of the insurance amount to be paid by the life insurance company 9 is assumed to be reckoned from the day after the payment of the mutual aid premiums by the client 3 to the 20 mutual aid institution (that is, the exceptional period is zero). The amount of the solatium to be paid by the insurance company 9 is a balance of the limit amount and the remaining principal amount. For example, when the remaining principal amount is 300,000 yen and the limit 25 amount is 500,000 yen, the life insurance company 9 pays

300,000 yen as the insurance money and 200,000 yen as the solatium.

[0112]

On the other hand, during the above first period,

5 The Case of Being Hospitalized or Encountering
Disaster on House

(3) In the case where the client 3 gets hospitalized or encounters a disaster on house, the client 3 demands solatium to the mutual aid institution 5, 10 and the mutual aid institution 5 that received the demand demands to the second nonlife insurance company 8b to pay the solatium for the client 3 (step S300). The demand is made, for example, by the computer 50b.

[0113]

15 The second nonlife insurance company (a domestic nonlife insurance company in the present embodiment) 8b that received the demand investigates in accordance with need or promptly pays the solatium to the mutual aid institution 5 (step S301). The amount of the solatium to 20 be paid by the second nonlife insurance company 8b in this case may be, for example, an amount of one month of monthly repayments by the client 3 to the financial company 4. Note that calculation of the solatium amount to be paid is assumed to be reckoned from the day after 25 the payment of the mutual aid premium by the client 3 to

the mutual aid institution (that is, the exceptional period is zero).

[0114]

The payment of the insurance money and/or the
5 solatium to the mutual aid institution 5 by the first
nonlife insurance company 8a, the second nonlife
insurance company 8b and the life insurance company 9 may
be made by transfer processing via the computers 81b, 82b
and 90b or by a banking transfer. Note that payment of
10 the solatium may be directly made to the bereaved of the
client 3. Payment of the solatium in this case can be
made by a banking transfer.

[0115]

The mutual aid institution 5 that received the
15 insurance money from the first nonlife insurance company
8a and the life insurance company 9 promptly pays to the
financial company 4 (step S400). The payment of the
insurance money may be made by transfer processing via
the computer 50b or by a banking transfer.

20 [0116]

On the other hand, the mutual aid institution 5
that received the solatium from the first nonlife
insurance company 8a and the second nonlife insurance
company 8b promptly pays to the client 3 or the bereaved
25 of the client 3 (step S401). The payment of the solatium

may be made by a banking transfer, etc.

[0117]

Note that a limit amount of the insurance money to be paid by the first nonlife insurance company 8a and the 5 life insurance company 9 is not particularly limited, and may be determined, for example, in accordance with insurance premium rates. For example, the premium rate may be 12.9% (12,900 yen) when the limit amount is 100,000 yen, the premium rate may be 7.96% (23,900 yen) 10 when the limit amount is 300,000 yen, the premium rate may be 6.98% (34,900 yen) when the limit amount is 500,000 yen, the premium rate may be 6.62% (46,400 yen) when the limit amount is 700,000 yen, and the premium rate may be 6.29% (62,900 yen) when the limit amount is 15 1000,000 yen.

[0118]

A further specific example of the insured warranty method using the system 2b as above will be explained.

[0119]

20 First, the case where Mr. A (the client 3) borrowed 300,000 yen from the financial company 4 by 15 installments of 20,000 yen monthly and went voluntarily bankrupt after finishing payments for 5 times will be explained as an example. Note that the limit amount is 25 assumed to be 500,000 yen. In this case, since it is

after 45 days (an exceptional period) after the payment of the mutual aid premiums, the remaining principal amount of 200,000 yen can be received as the insurance money from the first nonlife insurance company 8a through 5 the mutual aid institution 5 and it can be devoted to the repayment to the financial company 4.

[0120]

Next, the case where Mr. B (the client 3) borrowed 300,000 yen from the financial company 4 by 15 10 installments of 20,000 yen monthly and died of injury two days after paying the mutual aid premiums will be explained as an example. Note that the limit amount is assumed to be 500,000 yen. In this case, the insurance by the first nonlife insurance company 8a without any 15 exceptional period is applied to the bereaved of Mr. B, and the bereaved of Mr. B is able to receive 300,000 yen which is the remaining principal as the insurance money from the first nonlife insurance company 8a through the mutual aid institution 5 and able to devote it to the 20 repayment to the financial company 4. Also, the bereaved of Mr. B can receive a balance of the limit amount and the remaining principal amount, 200,000 yen, as the solatium.

[0121]

25 Next, the case where Mr. C (the client 3)

borrowed 300,000 yen from the financial company 4 by 15
installments of 20,000 yen monthly and died of sickness
10 days after paying the mutual aid premiums will be
explained as an example. Note that the limit amount is
5 assumed to be 500,000 yen. In this case, the bereaved of
Mr. C is applied the insurance by the life insurance
company 9 without any exceptional period, able to receive
the remaining principal of 300,000 yen from the life
insurance company 9 as the insurance money through the
10 mutual aid institution 5 and able to devote it to the
repayment to the financial company 4. Also, the bereaved
of Mr. C can receive a balance of the limit amount and
the remaining principal amount, 200,000 yen, as the
solatium.

15 [0122]

Next, the case where Mr. D (the client 3)
borrowed 300,000 yen from the financial company 4 by 15
installments of 20,000 yen monthly and got hospitalized
for injury after finishing payments for 5 times will be
20 explained as an example. In this case, Mr. D is applied
the solatium by the second nonlife insurance company 8b
without any exceptional period, able to receive the
monthly repayment amount of 20,000 yen as the solatium so
as to devote it to the repayment to the financial company
25 4.

[0123]

The same effects as in the above second embodiment can be obtained and full security against voluntary bankruptcy can be obtained also by the insured warranty 5 method using the system 2b according to the present embodiment as above.

[0124]

Other Embodiments

Embodiments of the present invention were explained 10 above, but the present invention is not limited by the embodiments and may be naturally embodied in various ways within the scope of the present invention.

[0125]

For example, in the first and second embodiments, a 15 guaranty institution (the guaranty company 6) and a nonlife insurance institution (the nonlife insurance company 8) are made up by separate institutions and the case where neither of the two have a subsidiary nor sub-subsidiary was explained as an example, but it may be 20 configured that one or both of the guaranty institution and the nonlife insurance institution have a subsidiary and sub-subsidiary. Also, the guaranty institution and the nonlife insurance institution may be configured to be one institution.

Also, in the first and second embodiments, the case of unemployment security applied when a person having a regular job (a business person) loses the job was explained as an example. But it may be the case of income security applied when a person having a regular job or a workplace to go to gets hospitalized by sickness or injury and becomes unable to work. In this case, it is preferable that the first period is more than 7 days but not more than 372 days (12 months plus 7 days) after paying the insurance premiums or mutual aid premiums by the client, the exceptional period is preferably 7 days, and the upper limit of an amount to be paid by the nonlife insurance institution as insurance money is preferably an amount of 12 months of monthly repayments by the client to the financial institution.

[0127]

Also, in the third embodiment, an insurance institution is made up by a plurality of nonlife insurance companies (the first nonlife insurance company 8a and the second nonlife insurance company 8b) and one life insurance company 9, but it may be made up only with a plurality of nonlife insurance companies and the mutual aid institution 5 may also serve as the life insurance company 9. Also, the respective nonlife insurance companies 8a and 8b may have a subsidiary nonlife

insurance company and sub-subsidiary nonlife insurance
company, etc., respectively.